

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## NATION'S NATAL DAY.

Glorious Fourth Fittingly Celebrated  
Both at Home and Abroad.

### DIVERS ORATORS HAD AN INNING.

Colonel Bryan's Statement, General  
Grosvenor's Address and Min-  
ister Wu's Oration—Other  
Features of the Day.

New York, July 4.—The observance of Independence Day in this city was more than usually quiet. There were flag raising ceremonies at sunrise at the Battery and at the blockhouse in Central park, but they were attended by very few people. Nearly every one who could do so left the city on account of the intense heat. Tammany Hall held its regular Independence Day celebration, at which the Declaration of Independence was read and speeches were made by Governor Jennings of Florida and other leaders of the Democratic party.

The following letter of regret from W. J. Bryan, dated at Washington, June 29, was read: "I congratulate Tammany upon the fidelity it has shown in celebrating each returning anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. I trust that at this time, when the Republican leaders are denying the universal application of the self-evident truths set forth in that declaration, special emphasis will be given to the assertion that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. In response to your request for a sentiment appropriate for the occasion, I beg to suggest the following: Liberty is not safe without a written constitution, and a constitution to be of value must be strong enough to control every public servant and broad enough to include within its protection every one who acknowledges allegiance to the flag."

**Chinese Minister Spoke.**  
Philadelphia, July 4.—Several thousand persons gathered in Independence square to see and hear Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister. Minister Wu was orator of the day. Referring to the day, Minister Wu sketched the many important events which had occurred upon its anniversaries. He made humorous reference to the fact that China furnished America with fire crackers, and then in serious vein traced a similarity in the educational system of China and that of the United States, which gave the humble citizen an opportunity to become part of the government and the electoral system. His closing tribute to the United States was as follows: "This nation, it seems to me, has not sprung into existence without a manifest destiny. There must be some noble ends for which the independence of the United States was established. It was to demonstrate to the world what great good to mankind a free and independent people can do; to preserve law and order; to treat all people alike with fairness and justice; to do away with selfish and clannish feeling; to make American patriotism synonymous with fair play, with the love of mankind, the freedom and liberty in accordance with law and justice."

**Grosvenor's Address.**  
Winfield, Kas., July 4.—Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, was the principal speaker at the Chautauqua assembly here, addressing a large crowd at the park grounds. Mr. Grosvenor discussed the insular problems, the trusts and disfranchisement of negroes in the south. He said no harm can come of industrial combinations, where wages are not reduced, the number of men employed not decreased and prices of their products not advanced to an unjust figure. Discussing Porto Rico and the Philippines, he said: "He who will torture the position of the United States government, either as proclaimed by congressional enactments or defined by supreme court decisions, as instituting imperialism or upholding oppression, is a stranger to truth and an enemy to his country's fair fame. There has not been taken away from the peoples of those islands by virtue of the legislation of congress and by virtue of the decisions of the supreme court, one right that was held by the people of the northwestern territory of the United States under the ordinance of 1787, and by virtue of the addition of the several divisions thereof into the family of states."

**Bull Fights at Omaha.**  
Omaha, July 4.—The courts decided not to interfere with the bull fights and they were held at South Omaha. The first fight occurred at 3 p. m. and the second at 6:30. An arena with a seating capacity of 6,000 had been erected and a greater part of the

space was sold. The exhibitions were after the Mexican style and experienced toreadors were in the ring with the bulls. The main events were preceded by rough riding and other cowboy performances.

**Cannon Dedicated.**  
Dayton, O., July 4.—The feature of the celebration of the Fourth in Dayton, was the ceremonies attending the dedication of a cannon on the court house terrace, named in honor of Rear Admiral James Findlay Schenck. The dedication ceremonies were in charge of Old Guard post and other military organizations. The cannon was secured from the government through the aid of Senator Foraker and was used by the Confederates in the civil war.

### FOURTH OF JULY FIRES.

#### Half a Million Blaze at Baltimore. Storage-Plant Guttured.

Baltimore, July 4.—The 6-story brick and iron structure on the corner of North and Lexington streets, directly opposite the city hall, and known as "The Hoen" building was completely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the third floor, but its cause is still undetermined. All of the floors, except the first, were occupied by Moen & Co., lithographers and printers. Their loss may reach \$300,000, as they had many valuable cuts and lithographic apparatus which it is almost impossible to replace. The other occupants of the building, all of whom are on the first floor, are the Southern Electric company, Gately & Haskell, bookbinders; Baltimore County Mutual Fire Insurance company and the Belgravia Land company. No detailed statement of the losses of these concerns is attainable, but a rough estimate places the damage at \$150,000. The loss on the building will probably reach \$200,000, making the total loss about \$650,000, all of which is said to be covered by insurance.

**Beef Storage Plant Burned.**  
Philadelphia, July 4.—The big dressed beef storage warehouse of A. A. Jewett & Co., Philadelphia, agents of Swift & Co., of Chicago, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$300,000. The fire broke out in the curing department on the sixth floor of the building and in half an hour the three top floor were a mass of flames. The lower portion of the building was damaged by water and the immense stock carried by the company was nearly all destroyed. The big ice plant adjoining the storage warehouse, together with three hundred tons of ice, was also destroyed.

**Stone Plant Destroyed.**  
Bucyrus, O., July 4.—Fire was discovered in the plant of the Louisville Stone company, of this city. The entire plant including the boiler house and saw house were totally destroyed, together with their contents. The company has been rushed for orders and were running two shifts of men, there being 80 men in this gang. The loss will amount to \$50,000.

**Destructive Blaze.**  
Mattoon, Ill., July 4.—Mattoon was visited by the most destructive fire in its history. The Demaree store and office building, owned by Mrs. Carrie Kingman, the store of the Sterling Clothing company, Richardson Brothers' bookstore and a large furniture concern were totally destroyed. The total loss is \$75,000, with \$45,000 insurance.

**Trouble at Telluride Mine.**  
Denver, July 4.—The latest news from Telluride, Colo., in regard to the trouble at the Smuggler-Union mine is to the effect that no further bloodshed is feared, as the company has agreed to withdraw all men from the mine except a few watchmen and make no effort to resume work until the strike is amicably settled and officially declared off. Three men were killed and at least 10 wounded in the battle which occurred Wednesday between 150 armed men and the force of miners and deputies at the mines. The killed are: John Barthell, a miner, one of the attacking party; George Nicholson, shift boss at the mine; J. Lujan, a Mexican, employed as trammer in the mine. The men employed in the mine, numbering about 100, were driven over the range into Ouray county and warned never to return to Telluride or San Miguel county. The strike was ordered by the miners' union on May 1 last. It followed the refusal of the mine management to guarantee all miners employed minimum wages of \$3 a day. The company resumed operations on June 17 with a non-union force.

**St. Louis, July 4.**—The first fourth of July of the twentieth century was celebrated in St. Louis on a larger scale than ever before. At Delmar garden in the afternoon there were patriotic exercises and addresses. Among the speakers was the Hon. Spencer Blackburn, member of congress from North Carolina.

## SLICK JOB AT A MINT.

Six Bags of Gold Coin Gone, But Where  
No One Seems to Know.

### SLEUTHS NOW AT WORK ON THE CASE

Details of a Daring Hold-Up of a  
Western Express, in Which  
Three Robbers Secure a  
Fortune and Escape.

San Francisco, July 4.—Six bags of gold, each containing \$5,000 in \$20 gold pieces, have disappeared from the San Francisco mint as though spirited away by magic. No trace of the thief has been discovered, though Superintendent Leach and his force, assisted by Director of the Mint Roberts and his staff of experts, have been at work on the mystery since the shortage was discovered. At first it was supposed that there was an error in the books or in counting the bags, but it was soon found that the money had been stolen.

The annual count of the coin was begun last Friday morning. The mint officials went over the money and accounts just ahead of the examiners and during luncheon hour Saturday discovered that six bags were missing from the \$25,000,000 in gold in the cashier's vault. Superintendent Leach was at once informed and he notified Director Roberts of the shortage. It was found that the cashier's books balanced with those of the other departments and called for the \$30,000 that was missing. The officials were then forced to the conclusion that somebody acquainted with the inside affairs of the mint had taken the money. Both Superintendent Leach and Director Dimmick declared that suspicion could not point to Cashier Cole, since his books were in perfect condition and called for the amount that has been stolen.

**Washington End.**  
Washington, July 4.—A telegram has been received at the mint bureau from Director Roberts, who is in San Francisco, confirming the report of the disappearance of government funds from the mint in that city. He says the cashier of the mint is \$30,000 short, but gives no particulars of his investigation and ventures no surmise as to the cause of the shortage. As Mr. Roberts is on the ground, the mint officials here decline to speculate as to what course may be pursued for the protection of the government.

### MADE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE.

Robbers Hold Up a Train and Secure  
Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Great Falls, Mont., July 4.—Details of the great train robbery east of here are at hand. Train No. 3, westbound on the Great Northern, was held up at Wagner station, 196 miles east, by three masked men who blew open the express car with dynamite and secured the entire contents of the through express safe, estimated at \$30,000 to \$50,000. One of the robbers boarded the train a few miles from the scene of the hold up. When the train reached the place where his confederates were lying in wait, in a ravine alongside the track, he pulled the bell cord, and as the train slowed down jumped onto the engine and presenting a rifle, forced the fireman and engineer to abandon their engine.

As the passengers began to look out of the windows, a fusillade of shots swept alongside of the coaches and was continued for several minutes. Dynamite was quickly exploded in the express car, tearing the car to pieces. The robbers then mounted good horses and rode away to the Bad Lands. A posse is in pursuit, but capture is improbable. Three passengers who ventured to look out of the windows in the day coach were struck by bullets, but not seriously injured. The company offers \$5,000 reward for the apprehension of the robbers.

**Colombian Government Doomed.**  
New York, July 4.—James M. Eder, ex-consul of the United States at Palmyra, United States of Colombia, who has just returned from that country, declares that American merchants, mine and plantation owners, who have large interests there, are suffering much loss, because this government does not afford them sufficient protection against the ravages of the constant revolutions by the maintenance of more consuls and consular agents, the present number of which is not large enough to afford necessary relief to American citizens. According to Mr. Eder, revolutions, either general or local, occur about once a year. He says that the present government in Colombia will not be able to hold out much longer, because the general belief in Colombia is that a change is necessary.

### Railway Extension.

San Francisco, July 4.—One important result of the conference between President Burk of the Union Pacific and President Hayes of the Southern Pa-

cific, which has been in progress during the last few days, has been made public. It is the purpose of E. H. Harriman to rush work on the construction of the Oregon Short line extension from Nevada to Southern California, and it is this big undertaking which is now demanding the attention of the two railroad presidents. The information was given out that Harriman to facilitate the construction work as much as possible, has planned to divide it between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

### DOUBLE TRAGEDY

At the United States Garrison in Co-  
lumbus—Victims Soldiers.

Columbus, O., July 4.—Thomas Spaulding and Albert Johnson, sergeants in the general recruiting service at the United States garrison here, are dead, victims of a double tragedy. Johnson deliberately murdered Spaulding with a rifle and then took his own life with the same weapon. The shooting occurred at the garrison, and it is said was the result of a drunken quarrel. A woman is also said to have been in the case. Johnson came here from Indiana, being in the military service about 10 years. Spaulding hails from Louisville, entering 18 years ago.

### Girl Outraged and Abandoned.

Portsmouth, O., July 4.—Excitement prevails at Fire Brick, Ky., four miles below this city, over the finding of the body of Miss Anna Canter, a young girl, along the roadside near that place. The girl was in an unconscious condition and for 18 hours after the discovery of her body, lay in a stupor. When she was aroused, she said that while searching for employment, the other day, she was accosted by a stranger in a buggy and invited to take a ride. During the course of a drive she drank from a bottle the man offered her. She became unconscious and recalls nothing of what occurred subsequently. Physicians say the girl was assaulted. The man cannot be located. The girl came here from Jackson, O.

### General Strike Improbable.

Pittsburg, July 4.—Quiet prevails in Amalgamated circles. There was nothing new in the strike situation. In speaking of a general tie-up of the United States Steel corporation plants unless the companies involved in the present dispute make terms, President Shaffer said that while he would not hesitate to take such a course if it became necessary to do so to win, he did not believe there would be a general strike. "I have hopes," said he, "that the troubles will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is up to the employers now. Our scale expired June 30, and they refused to sign the new scale. Our men cannot and will not work until it is signed."

### Railway Consolidation.

Denver, July 4.—B. F. Winchell, president of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad and formerly vice president and general manager of the Colorado Southern, is in Denver. Mr. Winchell has been on a business trip to Fort Worth, Texas, and is returning to Kansas City, where he will remain only two or three days. Mr. Winchell's trip to Fort Worth was in connection with the proposed consolidation of his company with the St. Louis and San Francisco. Concerning the precise object of his trip and the status of the consolidation plan, however, he would say nothing.

### Fourth at Peking.

Peking, July 4.—The Fourth was celebrated here by the United States legation guard with athletic games and fireworks. The German minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, gave a dinner at the German legation to the officers of the American guard. Messrs. Squires and Rockhill and the other members of United States legation, celebrated the Fourth at the summer legation in the hills.

### Baker to Succeed Woods.

Indianapolis, July 4.—So far as it can be settled at this time, Judge John H. Baker of the United States district court is to be promoted to the circuit court of appeals, to take the place of Judge William A. Woods. The appointment may not be made until fall. It is understood Senator Fairbanks will recommend to President McKinley that Judge Baker be promoted.

### Pruden Back in His Old Place.

Washington, July 4.—Major O. J. Pruden, former assistant secretary to the president, who was appointed a paymaster in the regular army in May, has resigned his position in the army and has been reappointed to his old position of assistant secretary to the president. This is the office to which the late Adelbert Hay was to have been appointed.

**Odessa, July 4.**—The Kharkoff Commercial bank has failed with a deficit estimated at 5,000,000 roubles. The failure has caused a financial panic in South Russia.

## TAFT TAKES THE OATH

Civil Government Duly Inaugurated  
In the Philippines.

### THE DEPARTMENTS ALSO ARRANGED.

Existing Conditions and the Outlook  
the Burden of the New Govern-  
ment's Address—Status of  
the Filipino Struggle.

Manila, July 4.—Civil government in the Philippines has been auspiciously inaugurated. Commissioner Taft was escorted by General MacArthur and General Chaffee from the palace to a great temporary tribune just outside the Plaza palacio. Standing on a projecting center of the tribune, Mr. William H. Taft, the new civil governor of the Philippine islands, took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Arellano. Governor Taft was then introduced by General MacArthur, the guns of Fort Santiago being fired by way of salute.

A feature of the inaugural address of Governor Taft was the announcement that on Sept. 1, 1901, the commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members, Dr. Wardo Detavera, Denito Legarda and Jose Luzuriaga. Before the first of September departments will exist



as follows, heads having been arranged for thus: Interior, Worcester; commerce and police, Wright; justice and finance, Ide; public instruction, Moses.

Of the 27 provinces organized, Civil Governor Taft said the insurrection still exists in five. This will cause the continuance of military government in these sections. Sixteen provinces are reported without insurrections, but as yet they have not been organized. Four provinces are not ready for civil government.

The speaker predicted that with the concentration of troops into larger garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the police, which will facilitate communication among the provinces as well as aid the postal and revenue departments. In connection with educational affairs, Civil Governor Taft said that adults should be educated by an organization of American methods. He said there was a reasonable hope that congress would provide a tariff suitable, one that would assist in the development of the Philippines, instead of an application of the United States tariff.

According to the civil governor, there is unexpended balance in the insular treasury of \$3,700,000 and an annual income of \$10,000,000. He said that any possible friction between civil and military subordinates should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended. In conclusion, Civil Governor Taft reiterated a hope expressed by the president that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American Philippine victories and that they would be indissolubly linked in ties of affection with the common country.

### Ministers Protest.

Denver, July 4.—A committee of seven prominent clergymen, representing the various denominations, appointed at a meeting of ministers to draw up a statement expressing their views concerning Judge Palmer's action in the saloon and contempt cases, mailed Governor Orman and Judge Palmer a letter which, after reviewing all the facts in the cases and expressing desire "not by any criticism to impede the course of justice, but rather to support and uphold the judiciary," concludes as follows: "We desire to utter a profound and solemn protest against the act of Judge Palmer in tying up the police administration of the city by injunction. We feel, however, that those injunction proceedings which were originated by the saloon men and those contempt proceedings which have been pushed by the saloon men ought to increase the ardor and enthusiasm of the members and officers of the Anti-Saloon league and all lovers of law."